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Chilean Parliamentary Delegation Feted in Pyongyang

Pres. Choi Yong Kun Receives Chilean Del.

President Choi Yong Kun on Oct. 17 received the visiting Chilean parliamentary delegation which arrived in Korea on Oct. 11 for a friendship visit to the country, a KCNA report from Pyongyang said.

President Choi Yong Kun had a friendly talk with senator Tomas Chadwick who heads the delegation and other Chilean guests.

Chilean Guests Feted

Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, arranged on Oct. 12 a banquet in honour of the visiting Chilean parliamentary delegation.

Delegation leader senator Tomas Chadwick and all other members were invited to the banquet.

Speaking at the banquet, Chairman Choi Won Taik warmly welcomed the Chilean parliamentary delegation in the name of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Korean people. He hoped the current visit of the Chilean parliamentary delegation will further the friendly relations and mutual understanding between the two countries.

Speaking next, delegation leader senator Tomas Chadwick expressed thanks to the Supreme People's Assembly for kindly inviting them to the country. He said that their current visit has provided an excellent chance for better mutual understanding.

Lastly he evinced the support to the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country.

Soiree Arranged

The Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Latin America Friendship Society sponsored a soiree on Oct. 18 in honour of the Chilean parliamentary delegation.

The Chilean parliamentary delegation inspecting the Revolutionary Museum in Pyongyang on Oct. 12

Addressing the soiree, Suh Chul, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, said that the peoples of Korea and Chile have been closely linked with each other for a long time in the common struggle against colonialism and imperialism and for independence and self-reliant devolopment of the country.

He thanked the delegation members for their encouragement to the Korean people who are building socialism and fighting to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and achieve the country's unification.

Speaking next, delegation leader senator Tomas Chadwick said that back home he would tell the Chilean people about the struggle of the heroic Korean people in building socialism. And he said he would strive to develop friendship and cooperation between Chile and Korea.

Saying that his delegation was returning home with deep impression of the Korean people pursuing an independent policy, he expressed the hope that the cultural and economic relations would develop in conformity with the interests of the two countries.

U.S. Side Commits Grave Military Provocations Against N. Korea

Of late, the U.S. imperialists are becoming all the more wanton in their grave violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement on the military demarcation line.

According to news dispatch from Pyongyang, between 16 hours 15 minutes and 16 hours 40 minutes, Oct. 20, the U.S. imperialists, near the southern borderline of the demilitarized zone on the eastern coast, fired over 30 gun shells from four "M-47" tanks and hundreds of bullets from various shooting weapons on the Jak Islet of North Korea, some 200 meters off the coastline and a good distance away from the military demarcation line.

That night, the U.S. imperialists also committed the hostile act of showering 220 bullets for more than one hour on the portion of the North Korean side in the demilitarized zone.

New Vice-premiers Appointed

THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA ISSUED ON OCT. 18 A DECREE ON APPOINTING KIM CHANG BONG, MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, AND PAK SUNG CHUL, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AS VICE-PREMIERS OF THE CABINET OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ACCORDING TO A KCNA REPORT FROM PYONGYANG.

Korean Consulate General Opens in Iraq

The consulate general of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Baghdad on Oct. 13, according to information from the Iraqi capital.

It was based on an agreement signed last July between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Iraqi Republic on establishing consulate general relations between the two countries.

Korean Ambassadors to Mongolia and Syria Appointed

According to a decree issued by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, Pak In Keun, Korean Ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic, was recalled and appointed as the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Syrian Arab Republic, KCNA reported on Oct. 15.

Another decree issued by the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly appointed Kim Dong Jin as Ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic.

Burmese Cultural Del., Nepalese Friendship Del. Arrive in Korea

A cultural delegation of the Government of the Union of Burma, led by Lieutenant Colonel Aye Kyaw, Secretary of the Ministry of Culture of the Union of Burma, arrived in Pyongyang on Oct. 20 by air for a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture, according to news dispatch from Pyongyang.

Earlier, on Oct. 18, a Nepalese friendship delegation arrived in Pyongyang on Oct. 18 to make a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society.

The delegation is composed of Prof. Krishna Bahadur Pradhan and his wife and Prof. Satya Mohan Joshi and his wife.

Photo (above): The Burmese cultural delegation which arrived in Korea on Oct. 20. Photo (below): The Nepalese friendship delegation which visited Korea on Oct. 18

Korea-Mongolia Pact On Commodity Delivery And Payments Signed

An agreement on commodity delivery and payments for 1967-70 and a protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1967 were signed between Korea and Mongolia in Pyongyang on Oct. 20, according to information from the Korean capital.

Under the agreement, Korea will deliver to Mongolia tools, chemicals, daily necessaries and other products and Mongolia will supply Korea with wool, processed sheepskin, leather and other products.

The agreement and protocol provide for an increase of trade volume each year.

The agreement and protocol were signed by Vice-minister of Foreign Trade Bang Tai Ryool, leader of the government trade delegation of Korea, and by Vice-minister of Foreign Trade Batyn Derdev, leader of the government trade delegation of Mongolia.

Korea-Czechoslovakia Cooperation Pact Signed

The 11th meeting of the Korean-Czechoslovak Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Pyongyang from Oct. 7 to 12, according to information from Pyongyang.

The meeting adopted a protocol on the 1966-67 scientific and technical cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia.

In Connection with "Black Paper"

Chairman Kim Wal Ryong Issues Statement

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Struggle Against U.S. Imperialists' Criminal Acts Against Vietnam, issued a statement on Oct. 15 supporting the stand and appeal of the South Vietnamese people expressed in the black paper of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, KCNA reported.

He said that the atrocities being committed by the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam show that they are vicious human butchers surpassing the Hitler fascists and the most ferocious war criminals.

Under the circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists are extending the war of aggression to the Vietnam Democratic Republic, hurling in more mercenary troops of their satellites, the socialist countries, united as one, should do everything they can to assist the fighting Vietnamese people and should send volunteers to Vietnam, he stressed, and continued:

The Korean people will always be faithful to their internationalist duty of assisting the brotherly Vietnamese people, standing foursquare behind them, and give assistance of all forms including the dispatch of volunteers till they win final victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Korean Biologist Denounces U.S. Imperialists' Massacre

Dr. Won Hong Koo, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences and director of the biology institute of the Academy of Sciences, issued on Oct. 18 a statement concerning the black book "the biggest war criminals in the present era" published by the South Vietnam "Committee to Denounce the War Crimes of the U.S. Imperialists and Their Henchmen in South Vietnam," according to news dispatch from Pyonyang.

He denounced with surging indignation the barbarities of the U.S. imperialists who are massacring people at random in South Vietnam. He said that the U.S. imperialists are massacring people and destroying farm crops and domestic animals by most barbarous methods that can never be pardoned by mankind, using napalm and phosphorous bombs, toxic chemicals and poison gas banned by international law.

Press Conference Held at Vietnam Embassy in Pyongyang

Hoang Muoi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy in Korea, gave on Oct. 18 a press conference in Pyongyang in connection with the downing of more than 1,500 U.S. planes by the Vietnamese People's Army and people, according to a KCNA report.

He said that the shooting down of over 1,500 U.S. planes was a great victory of the Vietnamese people and the joy of all their brothers and friends of the world who support and assist the Vietnamese people's struggle.

He categorically rejected the U.N. interference in the Vietnam question, and denounced the U.S. "three-point proposal" before the U.N. as its scheme to gain what it could not achieve on the battlefields.

At Meeting to Mark Death Anniv. of Nguyen Van Troi

Korean Youth, Students Further Determine to Assist Vietnamese Struggle

Youth and students in Pyongyang on Oct. 15 held a meeting to mark the second anniversary of the death of hero Nguyen Van Troi, young patriotic martyr of South Vietnam, according to information from Pyongyang.

Invited to the meeting were Hoang Muoi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese embassy, and Bu Ngoc Ho, Head, and members, of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang.

At the beginning of the meeting, all the participants observed a moment's silence in memory of hero Nguyen Van Troi.

Addressing the meeting, Kim In Sun, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, said:

Today, Korean youth working at factories and rural communities, and students have registered the name of Nguyen Van Troi as their teammate or class mate and are scoring tremendous success in their labour struggle for assisting the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

A scene of the meeting held in Pyongyang on Oct. 15 in honour of the 2nd anniversary of the death of Nguyen Van Troi

The Korean people, youth and students warmly hail the statement of the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party reaffirming its readiness to send volunteers at any time when requested by the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, and are fully prepared to go as volunteers to the Vietnamese front.

Bu Ngoc Ho, Head of the SVNFL Permanent Mission in Pyongyang, spoke next.

He said that today thousands, tens of thousands of Nguyen Van Trois have emerged and are making great exploits in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

He condemned McNamara's visit to Saigon and the Manila Conference as part of the U.S. manoeuvres for new escalation of war in Vietnam.

He stressed that as long as U.S. imperialism hangs on in South Vietnam, the South Vietnamese people will not lay down their arms but will fight till final victory even if it takes ten years, twenty years or even longer.

Expressing profound thanks to the Korean people for the positive support to the fighting Vietnamese people, he said:

The remarks of Premier Kim Il Sung, strong statements of the DPRK Government, particularly the statement of the recent Conference of the Korean Workers' Party on the Vietnam question are a concrete manifestation of the sacred internationalist solidarity and militant friendship between the Korean and Vietnamese peoples.

EDITORIAL

What "Manila Meeting" Aims at

The U.S.-staged "Manila conference" was held on Oct. 24 in the Philippines with the participation of the dyed-in-the-wool stooges such as South Korea, South Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand, Taiwan, Australia and New Zealand.

This is another challenge to the Asian people, the peace-loving people of the world who struggle for freedom, national independence, peace and social progress.

With a view to throwing dust in the eyes of the people of the world, the White House bosses and their running dogs have long since tried their best to create the impression that the "Manila conference" is aimed at the "peaceful" solution to the Vietnam question.

But history and reality prove their claim to be an out-and-out hypocrisy and fraud. It is a well-known fact that the U.S. troops in South Vietnam have been reinforced up to 300,000, that McNamara demanded at Congress more appropriation for the Vietnam war and that the U.S. imperialists are intensifying attacks on the demilitarized zone and air raids on North Vietnam.

This leads even Western observers to the conclusion that the "conference" "is for probing all possibilities for expanding the war."

What the U.S. imperialists aim at in the "conference" is to work out a new military stratagem for expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam to a new scale by mobilizing all their forces available.

Politically, the U.S. imperialists not only find themselves in utter isolation in the world but also are running up against the vehement anti-war campaign at home, levelled against the grave criminal in the present era, failing in their attempt to convince the Americans and the world peace-loving people of the "inevitability" of the Vietnam war. And militarily, the U.S. troops, despite massive reinforcements, are undergoing serious setbacks in the Vietnam war. Under these circumstances, the U.S. aggressors are intent on finding a way out of such political and military crises in the "conference" and through Johnson's Asian tour.

Another aim of the "conference" is to disguise the Vietnam war as an "international war" and thereby tone down the anti-war sentiments in the U.S. and win Americans in the off-year elections and, at the same time, lay foundation of a long-planned anti-communist military bloc to supplant the sinking SEATO.

By the convocation of the "Manila conference" the U.S. imperialists and their stooges committed one more unpardonable crime against the Vietnamese people and the people of their own countries and entire Asian people.

But with no amount of artifice can they never cover up the aggressive nature of the meeting. The "conference" is an aggressive meeting through which the U.S. imperialists have directly instigated their satellite nations and stooges to send more mercenaries to South Vietnam, thereby stepping up the perfidious scheme to make Asians fight Asians.

The real nature of the "conference" has been brought to light before the people of the world through the recent statements made by Johnson in New Zealand and Australia.

The peoples in the Asian and Pacific region who experienced immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings for a long time under imperialist aggression and oppression will never tolerate the new aggressive scheme of the U.S. imperialists.

The more desperate they become, the more the U.S. and its lackeys will hasten to their doom and bankruptcy. Whatever ways and means they may resort to, they cannot hold in check the onward march of the Asian people, nor can they suppress the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

We Korean people resolutely condemn the U.S. and its faithful hirelings for the vicious machination to escalate the aggressive war in Vietnam and cook up an anti-communist military bloc in the "Manila conference," and will launch a vehement struggle against it as it will pose a new danger to the peace of Asia and the world.

We will strengthen the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle to force the Yankee aggressors to withdraw South Korea and accomplish the independent unification of the country, the urgent aspiration of the 30 million of the Korean people.

Korean Red Cross Expresses Sympathy with Algerian Flood Sufferers

The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society sent a telegram to the Red Crescent Society of Algeria, upon hearing the unhappy news flood damages in the western region of Algeria, KCNA reported on Oct. 17.

Expressing deep sympathy with the flood sufferers, the telegram wished them earliest stabilization of life.

Solidarity with Cambodian Youth Expressed

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Students' Committee of Korea sent a joint telegram to the Socialist Youth League and the Students' Federation of Cambodia and vehemently denounced the brigandish aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys against Cambodia, reported KCNA on Oct. 17. The telegram expressed undivided support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people and youth and students in their anti-U.S. struggle.

Nonferrous Metallurgical Industry In North Korea

Party Conference Decisions Inspire Working People

The working people in North Korea, workers, farmers, academicians, entertainers, youths and students, are greeting with enthusiasm the KWP Conference decisions which were highlighted by Premier Kim Il Sung's report, according to information from Pyongyang.

In the Party Conference recently held in the capital, the KWP's independent line was reaffirmed and the decision was made on concentrating equally on economic construction and defence efforts.

Upholding the Party line of building the economy and national defence in parallel, the workers at the Kimchaik Iron Works, one of the biggest metallurgical establishments in North Korea, are resolutely striving to raise production so as to consolidate the revolutionary base, taking a rifle in one hand and a hammer and a sickle in the other.

The study of Premier Kim Il Sung's report has enabled them to raise the utility rate of the existing facilities and they are now turning out 16 per cent more steel than last year.

The workers at the chemical facilities in the Hamheung industrial belt are succeeding in improving the quality of and increasing the production of their chemicals.

All the working people across North Korea from east to west, from the 38th Parallel to the River Amrok, are determinedly responding to the call of the Party Conference, with renewed confidence in peaceful, independent unification of Korea.

The nonferrous metal industry of North Korea has made an energetic progress in socialist economic construction as the other industries, fully employing the bountiful natural resources widely deposited across North Korea (See an article on mining on page 4, 291st issue and another on ferrous metal industry on page 3, 279th issue of the People's Korea).

Before liberation, Korea's rich mineral wealth was plundered by the Japanese imperialist colonialists for their war purposes, and they prevented Korea from developing its own metallurgical industry, in order to keep it as a raw material supplier.

Since its liberation in 1945, North Korea has been a brisk scene of nation-building with the slogan of self-reliance. Thus, the Korean people have succeeded in bringing the national economy to a level of self-sufficiency, resolutely coping with the ever-present danger of U.S. imperialist aggression, under the circumstances in which the southern part of Korea is seized by the U.S. imperialists as its colony and bridgehead for its aggression on the socialist countries and Asia.

The Party and the Government have paid special attention to establishing a nonferrous metal industry as a mainstay of national building in order to satisfy the demand of the daily growing national economy for nonferrous metals.

The measures taken by the Party made possible the building of a powerful nonferrous metal industry equipped with up-to-date engineering technology, and on the basis of domestic mineral resources. Thus, dressing plants and smelteries as well as nonferrous metal processing industries have been set up across North Korea according to their roles in local industries in the context of the national economy (see the map).

Thus, various kinds of copper sheets, copper rods, copper wire, electrolyzed zinc, alminium, silicon, magnesium, lead, and so on, are now mass-produced for domestic use and export. They are now produced in plants equipped with modern facilities, not to say of the latest methods of automation.

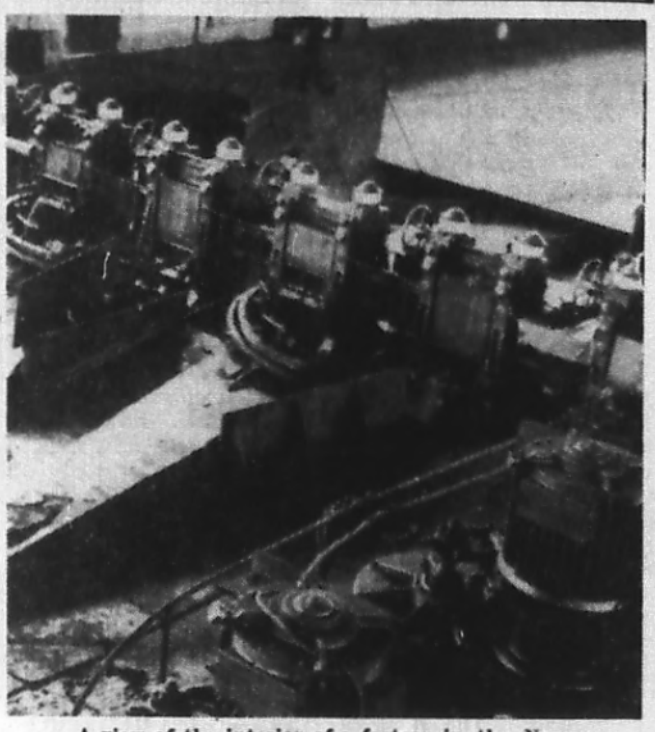
These metals and other nonferrous metals, including nickel, titanium, and magnesium are widely used for making various alloy steels essential for the manufacture of heavy-duty machines and precision instruments.

Today, other rare metals have begun to be turned out.

The Party and the Government have also made efforts to utilize the existing facilities to a maximum and enlarge them through the introduction of modern technique developed at home and abroad. As a result, ores with a low content of minerals have been fully exploited. Transportation systems have also been streamlined between mining areas and dressing plants, smelteries and the consumer areas of the metals.

Production of these metals is conducted in keeping with the demand of the national economy.

The Nampo Smelting Complex is closely connected with the industrial areas in the lower valley of the Daidong River (one of the major rivers in Korea, running through the capital, Pyongyang), which uses the ores excavated in the mountainous districts on the western coast). Copper and zinc as principal ores are electrolyzed there.



A view of the interior of a factory in the Nampo Smelting Complex

The Heungnam and Booryung Smelting Complexes are situated close to the industrial cities facing the East Sea with Hamheung City and Chongjin City, respectively, producing nickel and alminium from the ores from the Booyoon (Chongjin City), Mannyun and Kyungsoo mines (S. Pyongan Prov.).

The Moonpyong Smelting Complex supplies refined and processed metal products to the manufacturing belt with Wonsan City as its center, backed by the Kaeun, Soodong and other mines (Kangwon Prov.).

The nonferrous metallurgical industry registered a 151.8 per cent growth in 1964 over 1960. The remarkable growth of the industry is attributable to these factors: extensive cost reduction programs, introduction of new techniques and ideas developed by workers themselves, amounting to over 9,000.

New Machines Swarm into Countryside

Nearly 2,000 units of rice-thrashing combines have been supplied to cooperative farms this autumn. During the first half of the year, 1,000 tractors and lorries found their way to the rural areas, says a recent KCNA report.

The trailing farm machine factories in Haijoo (about 50 km south of Pyongyang) and Hamheung (about 210 km northeast of Pyongyang) sent more than 1,000 machines to cooperative farms in this period.

Included in the list of the newly supplied farm machines are water sprayers, fodder crushers, fodder cutters, sowers, ploughs, harrows, rice cleaning machines and medium and small farm machines.

There are five tractors for each cooperative farm on an average.

The acreage of farm land cultivated by machines in 1965 was nearly double that in 1960.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (14)

Without the U.S. counterpart funds, the Seoul regime cannot compile its budget.

Without the consent of the U.S., it cannot divert money even temporarily to other purposes than provided for in the budget of expenditures.

A former American representative of the "Joint ROK-U.S. Economic Commission" openly declared that nearly half of the budgetary revenue of South Korea came from the American-controlled counterpart funds, and so it was reasonable that the Americans should interfere in the domestic affairs of South Korea. (South Korean daily *Hankook Ilbo*, July 2, 1960)

The U.S. controls, through "aid," 30 per cent of South Korea's financial capital, 70-80 per cent of its important raw materials, 60 per cent of its import and 25 per cent of foodstuff.

As is clear from the above, the "ROK-U.S. Economic Technical Agreement" is vivid proof to the fact that South Korea is not an independent state for the sake of the South Korean people, but a colony to serve the U.S. imperialist neocolonialist domination and its military strategy.

It is common knowledge that no country has ever recognized extraterritorial rights of the employees of a foreign firm unless it is a colony.

The "ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" is an out-and-out treacherous document selling out the nation and the country to the foreign invaders: This agreement was cooked up by a fraudulent method—the U.S. sent a letter and South Korea accepted it, and this was the conclusion of an agreement. Therefore, there is no signature by the representatives of the governments of the countries concerned nor instrumen s of the agreement done in the languages of both countries.

American "aid" has a double purpose—to make South Korea dependent on the United States politically, economically and militarily and to enable the U.S. to indulge in unrestricted colonial plunder of South Korea.

The South Korean press, therefore, rightly called U.S. "aid" "invisible colonialism" or a "snare for enslavement." (The South Korean daily *Hankook ilbo* of August 10, 1961)

Under Political Grip

Having tight controls over South Korea, both militarily and economically, the U.S. imperialists hold unrestricted sway over South Korean politics.

The U.S. embassy in Seoul plays a role as the real government in South Korea: It pulls wires behind the scenes, dictating the U.S. colonial policy and supervising its execution. The present staff of the U.S. embassy in Seoul exceeds in number that of the former Japanese imperialist government-general of Korea.

The U.S. embassy in Seoul achieves its political domination over South Korea by means of various treaties and agreements: Since May 10, 1948 when the U.S. forced separate elections on the South Korean people to establish its puppet government there, more than 60 shackling treaties and agreements have been concluded between the South Korean puppet groups and the Washington masters. These treaties and agreements have legalized the right of the American ambassador to exercise control over the activities of the South Korean "government" and brought about relationships of domination and submission between them.

(To be continued)

"No More Discussion of Korean Question at U.N."

Recently contributed to the **People's Korea** *the following is an article written by Li Sung Ho, correspondent of the Korean Central News Agency, in connection with the U.S. moves to place the so-called Korean question on the agenda of the current 21st United Nations General Assembly. "No more debate of 'Korean question' at U.N.!" this article makes a brief historical review of the question, and is intended to expose the illegality of the U.N. discussion of the question.* **(Ed.)**

An American M.P. standing at the military demarcation line between North and South Korea, as if defending the front gate of the White House

What Is the "Korean Question"?

The "Korean question" is a question of restoring the unity of the temporarily divided territory, and it is, accordingly, an internal affair which should be solved by the Korean people themselves.

Korea is a country with a long history of 5,000 years and the Korean nation is a homogeneous nation sharing the blood of the same ancestors.

The Korean territory was divided into north and south due to the occupation of South Korea by the United States which took the place of Japanese imperialism after World War II (till then Korea had been under the yoke of Japanese imperialism). The artificial division of the country for the past 20 odd years has hampered the uniform development of Korea politically, economically and culturally.

Travel and contacts between the North and the South have been cut off; parents, husbands and wives, relatives and friends who are separated in the North and South by the demarcation line cannot even correspond with each other.

Had it not been for the U.S. occupation of South Korea and had the United States not brought the internal affair of the Korean people before the U.N. such an abnormal situation would not have been created.

The United Nations has no right to take up the "Korean question" in view of its Charter prohibiting interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The United Nations has lost even its moral authority to take up the Korean question, since it was made a belligerent of the Korean War by the United States. Both the United States and the United Nations have no competence or right whatsoever to meddle in the "Korean question."

The Criminals

The United States usurped the signboard of the U.N. to realize its sinister design on Korea. In Panmunjom on the military demarcation line one can see the U.N. flag.

Some 60,000 U.S. troops, more than one half of the U.S. ground force stationed in the Pacific area, are occupying South Korea under the mask of the "U.N. forces." There is also in South Korea the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of U.S. aggression.

They are aimed at perpetuating the occupation of South Korea and division of Korea by the United States.

What is called "U.N. forces" in South Korea is nothing but the U.S. troops. The U.S. troops landed in South Korea in September, 1945, under the mask of "liberator."

Before long they changed the mask of "liberator" to that of the "U.N. forces." On June 25, 1950, the United States instigated the Syngman Rhee clique to provoke a war in Korea to swallow up the North. Two days later, the then U.S. President Truman ordered the U.S. naval and air forces to launch an armed invasion against Korea. Three hours after this the United States saw to it that the U.N. Security Council illegally pass a resolution justifying the U.S. armed intervention. As was testified afterwards by the the "U.N. Commander" MacArthur at a Senate hearing in 1951, the U.S. troops had been in action already 12 hours before the U.N. took the decision.

Needless to say, the "resolution" concocted by the United States at the U.N. Security Council was an illegal one. For fear of the exposure of its aggressive acts the United States rigged it up without the presence of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a party concerned, and in violation of the principle of unanimity rule of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Another illegal "resolution" was adopted authorizing the United States, the igniter of the Korean War, to unilaterally appoint the U.N. commander and conduct all operations under his command.

This was borne out by MacArthur's testimony that all his doings had been under the exclusive control of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In those days, the United States could play with the U.N. at will because it consisted of no more than 60 member states, with no newborn African countries and only few neutral states in Asia participating.

The U.S. troops which were to play only the "police role in the name of the U.N." committed all sorts of bestial crimes in the Korean War which were enough to put Hitler in the shade.

They used napalm bombs, poison gas and bacteriological weapons and massacred peaceable inhabitants by the thousands, hundreds of thousands.

However, they knelt down before the Korean people in 1953 and signed an armistice agreement providing for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the peaceful solution of the Ko-

(Continued on page 5)

Opposition to U.N. Discussion of "Korean Question"

Speaking at a plenary session of the U.N. General Assembly, **Soviet Foreign Minister** Andrei Gromyko said as follows: "The only and effective decision that the United Nations will be allowed to make in connection with the Korean question, is the one demanding immediate pullout of all the foreign troops from South Korea and dissolution of the 'United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea' (UNCURK). The Korean people will be able to find out a peaceful means by which to solve their internal affair of national unification, should it be guaranteed that they are free from any form of foreign interference in their endeavours for this purpose."

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Vaclav David was referring to the Korean issue when he said in his speech at the session: "The Korean issue is, in all its respects, no more or no less than only a question concerning the unification of the divided fatherland of the Korean people. It is a question to be solved by none but the Korean people themselves. For the solution of this question, it is necessary, first of all, for the U.S. troops, still occupying South Korea under the aegis of United Nations, and all its allied forces, to withdraw from South Korea. And at the same time, the notorious UNCURK must be dissolved."

Delegates both from Socialist and Afro-Asian countries followed each other on Oct. 24 in putting up strong opposition to the U.S. scheme to place the Korean question on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly.

Ricardo Ratcon Quesada, **Cuban representative,** was the first to take the rostrum to denounce the U.S. machination. He said: "Any plot to include the Korean question in the agenda in question constitutes an infringement upon the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Korean nation. The United Nations is doomed to fail in working out any constructive method for solving the Korean issue, no matter how many times it may multiply discussions on the question. The Cuban delegation is diametrically opposed to the Korean question being placed on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly."

He was followed by **Soviet representative** Fedorenko and, then, by a member of the **Mongolian delegation,** both of whom stressed that the U.N. discussion of the Korean question, in the final analysis, amounted to no more than a crude interference in the domestic affairs of Korea and that the U.N. had no right at all to meddle in Korea's internal affairs.

Meanwhile, the plenary session that day decided to place on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly the recommendation, adopted earlier by a sub-committee of the General Assembly, concerning "the withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. troops, occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations, and all the forces of its satellite countries, and the dissolution of the UNCURK." Together with this recommendation, an annual report of the UNCURK was also decided to be placed on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly, despite strenuous opposition by socialist countries as well as by many Asian and African countries, including Cambodia, Syria, Algeria, Congo (B), Mali and Mauritania.

WFTU Opposes Discussion of "Korean Issue" at U.N.

The World Federation of Trade Unions sent a telegram to U.N. Secretary-general U Thant against the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N. General Assembly, according to information obtained from Prague.

The telegram pointed out that the U.S. contravened the spirit of the U.N. Charter by placing the Korean question again before the current U.N. General Assembly session.

The U.S. occupation of South Korea and its aggressive policy in South Korea are the root cause of all the hardships and privation of the South Korean people, a main obstacle to the unification of Korea and a grave menace to peace in Asia, stressed the message. It expressed full support to the correct stand of the working class and people of Korea for unifying the country on their own.

Noting that the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" has obstructed the unification of Korea, the telegram demanded that the Korean question be deleted from the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly.

Polish Paper, too

In an article titled "destructive method," a recent issue of the Polish paper Sztandar Mlodych censured the illegal discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N. General Assembly.

Recalling the fact that the "South Korea-U.S. Treaty on Friendship, Trade and Navigation" and "South Korea-Japan Treaty" have been concluded in recent years, the paper noted that they have laid another obstacle in the way of unifying Korea. The paper also condemned the dispatch of the South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam as a link in the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Asia

"No More Discussion of...."

(Continued from page 4)

rean question. Thirteen years have passed since then, but, the U.S. troops have not withdrawn and are still occupying South Korea under the U.N. signboard.

They are now turning South Korea into a nuclear rocket base and a bridgehead for aggression on Asia.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops is the basic obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea and poses a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world.

The "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" (UNCURK) is another tool serving the U.S. policy of aggression on Korea. Its main members are Australia, the Philippines and Thailand which took part in the Korean War in the past and are now actively helping the United States in the Vietnam War.

The "UNCURK" is a replica of the "U.N. Commission on Korea" the United States cooked up by invoking the handraising machine in order to conduct separate elections in South Korea and rig up a puppet regime there.

Having provoked the Korean War, the United States framed up the "UNCURK" in October, 1950, in an attempt to justify its aggressive acts and extend its colonial rule in South Korea up to North Korea.

The "UNCURK" prepares an "annual report" each year backing the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and praising the puppet regime, and, on this basis, the U.N. discusses the "Korean question" and adopts a "resolution" on Korea every year.

The contents of the stereotyped "annual report" of the "UNCURK" are known to all. The Syngman Rhee puppet dictatorial regime which was framed up through the "U.N.-supervised elections" and described by the "UNCURK" as an "inspiring example of democracy," was overthrown by the people demanding freedom and democracy.

Then, the "UNCURK" hailed the Chang Myun puppet regime as a true "representative government." When this regime was replaced by the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime through a military coup, the "UNCURK" described the latest variant as a symbol of true "democracy."

Advocating the "U.N.-supervised election," brainchild of Washington, the "UNCURK" is forcing it upon the Korean people.

Favourite of White House

The Pak Jung Hi regime, like its predecessors, is maintained by the White House—the real boss of "U.N. forces" and the "UNCURK."

The U.S. imposed on South Korea over 60 kinds of subordinating "treaties" and "agreements," including the "U.S.-ROK Mutual Defence Treaty," through which the master-servant relations have been established between Washington and Seoul.

The real power in South Korea is in the hands of the U.S. ambassador in Seoul, not in Pak Jung Hi's hands.

The U.S. Embassy, the U.S. Agency for International Development which controls 40-50 per cent of the financial budget, 30 per cent of banking funds and economic arteries of South Korea, the U.S. Army Command which has prerogatives over the ROK puppet army, the U.S.I.S. and C.I.A. branches—all these form the backbone of the U.S. ruling machinery in South Korea.

Pak Jung Hi is only a figurehead executing the orders of the White House. He has opened the way for the Japanese militarists' re-invasion of South Korea, following the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty," and laid foundation for the formation of a military alliance in Asia by hosting the "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Meeting," thus making another "contribution" to the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

Pak Jung Hi has excelled other U.S. puppets by hurling over 50,000 South Korean puppet troops into the U.S. war in Vietnam.

Pak Jung Hi is an enemy of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

He extolled Tshombe as an outstanding leader of Africa and lauded the racist Government of the Republic of South Africa to the skies. The Pak Jung Hi gang, in conspiracy with Israel, is engaged in subversive machinations against the Arab people. It is even giving a helping hand to the Smith clique in suppressing the patriotic struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

All this proves that Pak Jung Hi is a stooge of the White House. No wonder the Pak Jung Hi clique is frequenting the White House and the U.N. building for the "Korean question."

Right Path

It is high time that the United Nations drew a proper lesson with regard to the "Korean question."

The United Nations should stop interfering in the "Korean question," an internal affair of the Korean people. Rather, the United Nations should discuss and decide on the question of repealing the illegal "resolutions on the Korean question" adopted under U.S. pressure, of withdrawing the U.S. and all other foreign troops from South Korea and of dissolving the "U.N. Commision for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Proceeding from the principle of self-determination of nations, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has set forth a series of reasonable programmes for the peaceful unification of Korea. It proposed time and again that a unified all-Korea government consisting of representatives of the people of all strata be set up by the Korean people themselves through free, democratic North-South general elections without any outside interference.

Lately, the DPRK Government, acting on the basis of the aspiration of the entire Korean people for the self-dependent unification of the country, proposed once again to convene a joint conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea or a North-South Korea joint conference of some other form in order to discuss the question of national unification.

It also made it clear that a conference of countries concerned may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the "Korean question," in which countries interested in the Korean question will be represented.

The number of countries supporting the stand and demands of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the self-dependent, peaceful unification of Korea is increasing as the days go by.

The Korean people will surely unify the country by their own efforts.

229th MAC Meeting Held

U.S. Denounced for Kidnapping N.Korean Fishermen; Their Immediate Return Demanded

KAESONG, Oct. 11 (KCNA)—Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, declared on Oct. 11 that the U.S. side could by no means evade its responsibility for returning without delay the fishermen of the Korean-Chinese side whom it kidnapped on Sept. 28.

He made the following three demands to the U.S. side:

First, to frankly admit its recent piratic act, apologize to the Korean-Chinese side and send back all the kidnapped fishermen of the Korean-Chinese side together with their boat without delay;

Second, to sternly punish the culprits who directly organized and directed the piracy and all the personnel of the U.S. side involved in it, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement;

Third, to guarantee that it will never commit such a barbarous piratic act as attacking fishing boats of the Korean-Chinese side with naval vessels.

The demands were made at the 229th MAC meeting which was held on Oct. 11 at Panmunjom at the proposal of the Korean-Chinese side.

According to the statement of Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook at the meeting, at around 17 hours 30 minutes, Sept. 28, submarine-chaser No. 203 and escort ship No. 56 of the U.S. side launched a vicious armed attack on fishing boats of the Korean-Chinese side which were engaged in fishing on the sea off Kosung around the point 38 degrees 41 minutes, north latitude, and 128 degrees 36 minutes, east longitude.

After firing guns at the fishing boats in question for a good 30 minutes, the naval vessels of the U.S. side forcibly took away fishing boat "Chuldo No. 1" and Kim Yung Je, Han Il Sun and four other fishermen of the Korean-Chinese side.

Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook stated that this outrageous piratical act was not only a wanton violation of the Preamble and Paragraphs 12, 15 and 17 of the Agreement, but also a challenge to humanitarianism.

He condemned the U.S. side which, after kidnapping the peaceable fishermen of the Korean-Chinese side, was impudent enough to use them in its foul political aim, mobilizing its hired press' organs in hurling mud at the Korean-Chinese side, saying that the fishermen voluntarily went over to South Korea.

Japan's "Third Defense Buildup Plan"

The Japanese militarists are now in the last lap of their endeavours to complete drawing up the "Third Defense Buildup Plan." Words are abroad that the Sato group intends to finalize it by mid-October.

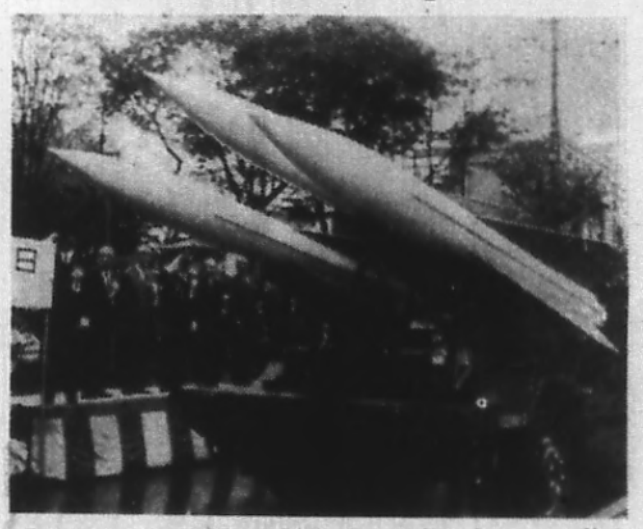
The Japanese militarists are trying to create the impression that the program is for the "security" of Japan, but actually, it is aimed at building up the force of arms and equipment needed for Asian aggression with the support of U.S. imperialism. Proof of this is furnished by its content.

The plan provides for the formation of three battalions of Nike-Hercules adapted for nuclear warheads and equipping the existing two Nike-Ajax battalions with Nike-Hercules. By the end of 1971, Japan will have 240 Nike-Hercules missiles. The plan also envisages increase of low-altitude ground-to-air missile Hawk battalions from the present two to six and to form two R-30 rocket battalions adapted for home-made small size nuclear warheads.

The Japanese militarists' scheme to form a special air transport unit with 30 "Bartle 107" helicopters and 1,800 personnel, patterned after the U.S. First Air Mobile Division in South Vietnam.

It is also planned to increase the number of 61-type tanks from 100 at present to 450 and that of armoured vehicles from 150 to 650.

To convert Japan into an arsenal for their own and U.S. imperialists' Asian aggression, the Japanese militarists intend to boost the proportion of home-made weapons from the present 20 per cent to 80 per cent during the plan period.



Ground-to-air missiles which Japan has been supplied with by the U.S. imperialists to arm her "Self-Defense Forces"

In order to build up huge armed forces, they are reorganizing some 300,000 discharged men of the "Self-Defense Forces" and taking steps for recruiting 90,000 youths at one time.

The appropriations for the "Third Defense Buildup Plan" hit a record high of 2,700,000 million yen, or 2.5 times the allocation for the Second Plan.

As is known, Japan is prohibited by international commitments and its own Constitution promulgated after World War II from having its own armed force.

Nevertheless, the Japanese militarists are now stretching their even for nuclear weapons. Their aim is to set on Asian aggression in real earnest to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." They seek, as a first step, to reinforce their combat forces sufficiently to suppress the national liberation struggle in Asia and cooperate in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and to carry out overseas dispatch of their "Self-Defense Forces." What an anachronism!

The Korean people and all other Asian peoples still vividly remember their bitter past and they are closely following every move of the Japanese militarists.

If the Japanese militarists ignore the reality, they will suffer greater calamity than they did in the past.

Kim Hong Do—Realist Painter of 18th Century

The coming Oct. 28 marks the 206th anniversary of the birth of Kim Hong Do, one of the most outstanding realist painters in Korea in the latter half of the 18th century. He made an immortal contribution to Korean culture by breaking new ground in the domain of genre-paintings which were then introduced to Korea.

Kim Hong Do was born in Seoul, of a poor family in 1760. Early in life he began to learn painting. At 10 he began displaying his talent and already at 15-16 won himself a reputation of a promising painter.

When he started creative paintings, the ruling circles of the then Li dynasty was strengthening its reactionary policy to maintain its long overdue feudalist system, while the struggle of the people to free themselves from the yoke of feudalism was daily mounting.

He was good at painting figures, landscapes and birds and flowers and, above all, hermits. Some of the pictures of hermits with their healthy-looking countenances, showing a generous character and carefree attitude, indicate the fact that he openly criticized the cowardice, physical weakness and cruelty of the scholar class of his time which he himself belonged to.

His pictures of birds and flowers and of animals in simple but strong characteristic brushstrokes are full of charm. Actually, every piece he drew, whether a landscape or birds and flowers, was so vibrant with life that there was not a single leaf or single insect in any work of his brush that did not reflect the truth of life.

It was especially in the domain of figure paintings and, among others, of the newly-developed genre-paintings that he could give full play to his abilities and mature art.

Through his paintings of scenes in the everyday lives of common men and women we can easily understand how deeply he sympathized with the simple and hard-working people, how deeply he was in contact with them.

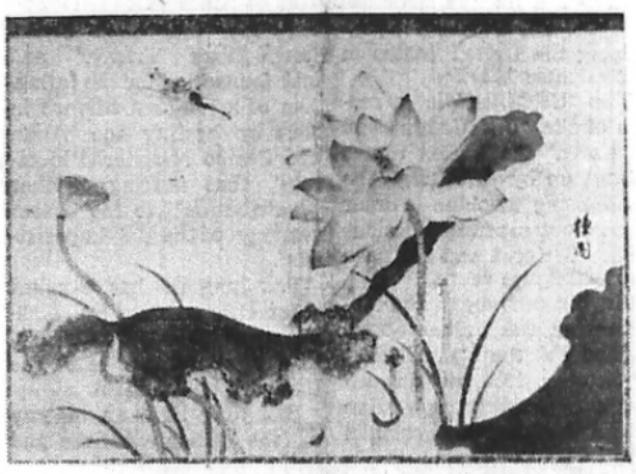
With profound love for real life and a spirit of serious inquiry he found in people and nature a rich source of subject matter for his creation.

Observing attentively working people at home and at work, he captured thoroughly the changes in their inner life that appeared in their expressions and movements, and never failed to lose sight of subtle changes in their muscles, physical features and even in their hand-made cotton clothes.

There are such masterpieces in his figure paintings as "Wrestling match," "Blacksmith," "The joy of dancing" and the like, all so realistic and vividly drawn that we feel as if we were standing face to face with simple peasants of those days.

Kim Hong Do's paintings have been loved by every Korean because of their popular character and artistic execution and will remain the common heritage of the Korean people for many generations to come.

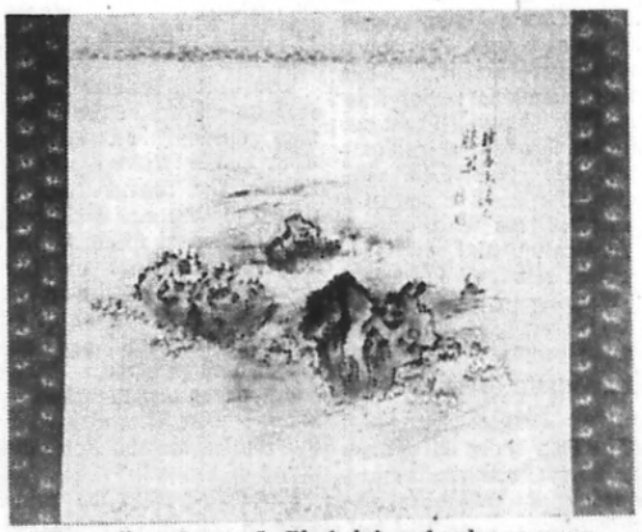
Black and white paintings on paper:
Top left: **"Blacksmith"**
Top right: **"The joy of dancing"**



"Lotus flower"—Color painting on paper
Height: 33cm; Width: 47cm

↓**"A picture of fighting dog"**

"Falconry"—A picture from an album. Black and white painting.
Height: 27.8cm; Width: 33.7cm



"Sea-gulls and waves"—Black ink and color on paper.
Height: 37.5cm; Width: 49.5cm

"True Friend of Cuban People"

——Impressions of Korea by Cuban Gov't Delegation——

Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, on Oct. 8 prints impressions of Korea by the good-will delegation of the Cuban Revolutionary Government led by Mrs. Melba Hernandez, Chairman of the Cuban Organizing Committee of the "Month of Solidarity" with the Korean people and Vice-chairman of the Cuban Committee for Peace among National Sovereignty, which paid a visit to Korea last month. The guests stated:

The Korean people are dearer to us Cuban people than any other people, and their heroic struggle is well known to us. Therefore, our impressions of Korea are valuable for our people.

Everything we saw in Korea confirmed what we had heard about the Korean people and the Korean Workers' Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, their outstanding leader and true friend of the Cuban people.

We were deeply impressed by the fact that in this country every inch of land is well cultivated and the mountainous areas unfavourable to farming are turned to good account.

These facts are ample proof that people of this country are advancing with firm confidence and belief in the future prospects opened by the Party and the leader.

Stressing that Korea of today has become a living example for the Cuban people with her indomitable fighting spirit and iron will, the visitors said: We believe that the Korean people can carry out any arduous work, once they decide to.

The impressions went on to say:

We can imagine what big difficulties the Party, the leaders and the people of Korea must faced in rehabilitating and constructing the economy, education, public health and culture.

But all these difficulties have been successfully overcome thanks to the correct policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the outstanding leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. This is not our diplomatic praise.

Korea with a long history and brilliant culture is undergoing the tradedy of artificial division due to the U.S. imperialists. But its people guided by the Korean Workers' Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung will sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their reactionary puppets and accomplish the unification of the country.

The Cuban people will do everything possible for the promotion of Korea's unification, the unanimous desire of the Korean people, regarding this as their own work.

Sojourn of Burmese Cultural Delegation in Pyongyang

The visiting cultural delegation of Burma saw on Oct. 21 and 22 the Korean Revolution Museum, the Art Gallery, the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and the Feature Film Studio.

At the Revolution Museum, the delegation saw with deep interest historical materials showing the heroic struggle of the Korean people against foreign invaders for 100 years from the latter half of the 19th century.

Delegation leader Aye Kyaw, Secretary of the Ministry of Culture of Burma, wrote in the guest-book that the museum is a fine school for educating the younger generation into ardent patriots and pillars of the country.

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